# ASHEVILLE NEWS.

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## ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

☞From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.


[From the Scientific American.]

### NEW ROTARY PUMP.

Mr. Hosea Lindsey, of Asheville, N. C., is the inventor of a new lift and force pump which presents several novel and useful features; herewith we present an engraving of the invention.

The pump barrel, A, is placed horizontally at the bottom of the well, and is made to revolve by means of hollow shaft, B. Each end of the pump barrel is furnished with a piston, the other extremity of whose rods are provided with friction wheels C. As the pump barrel revolves these wheels C, come in contact with the cam-shaped half circle, D, and the pistons are thus alternately moved in and out; the pistons are connected together by rods, E, so that when one is pushed in, the other goes out.

The action of the pistons forces the water up the hollow shaft, B, and it escapes through the crank, F, one end of which is hollow for that purpose. Motion is given by turning the handle, G. The circular basin, H, is large enough in diameter to receive the water from F, as it turns around.

Water may be raised to an indefinite height by the use of this pump, at a comparatively small expense. The common force pump must be placed within thirty feet of the water, and in addition to the induction and eduction pipes and air chamber, requires to have a piston rod, extending from the top of the well down to the piston. In the present improvement no such air chamber or rod, is required, the hollow shaft, B, serves the double purpose of communicating motion and conducting the water.

This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated, economical for manufacture. We regard it as an excellent improvement.

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The other day a young lady asked a green (?) young clerk of a dry good store if he had some hose.

"Yes," said he, "some very pretty garden hoes."

"Oh, pshaw!" said the maiden, "I mean stockings for ladies."

"Ah," said the counter hopper, "yes, ma'am, here they are—very fine."

"What's the price?"

"Seventy-five cents."

"Rather high."

"Yes," said the clerk, "they reach above the knees."

The maiden vamosed, and the reporter took out his balaam book.

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The following question is being considered in an out-west debating society: "Which has ruined most men—giving credit or getting trusted?" At the last accounts the disputants were about "nip and tuck."

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Ralph Waldo Emerson in a lecture on the Anglo American says:

"Americans would ride in steamers made of lucifer matches if they could thereby save an hour in crossing the Atlantic."

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

### The Beauties of Know Nothingism.

An important fact, which the South cannot too carefully mark, was developed at the recent meeting of the State Council of the Know Nothing Order in Massachusetts. A split and separation took place upon the question of sustaining the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson. The Gardner Know Nothings were for supporting the nominees, and the thorough abolitionized character of the Gardner Fillmore branch is depicted in a speech made by one of the leaders, E. O. Baker, in the Council. He said:

"He would ask the council, as reasonable men, what had given the slave power its strength, grasping at every inch of our free dominion? It was the great national democratic party. It gave us Texas, forced on us the Mexican war and their trains of slavery—the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—the power to carry slavery into the Territories, and forced every one of us to fight the great battle in opposition. What was it that gave all these things to the American people, the election of Franklin Pierce included? The purchased Irish vote—the foreign vote. The greatest, the paramount question, then, was not that of slavery, but of native Americanism. [Loud cheers.] He would say, as an anti slavery man, that he would do everything to redeem the country from the grasp of slavery; but first and foremost, that we should be free from foreign influence, that helped to give us all the tools of this slavery. [Cheers.] The American party was split in twain by the slavery question, but only for a time; for 'truth struck to earth would rise again.' The party which would prevail in this State, were this division continued, would be the Frank Pierce democracy; and it was to be hoped not. By healing up of divisions the State would be saved from this disgrace, and be in a position to serve in future, as it had done in the past, the credit and reputation of old Massachusetts."

How do Southern Fillmorenes relish such sentiments, coming from their *national* brethren of New England? Can they, by further affiliation with the secret Order, give aid and comfort to the enemies of the South, who make war upon and persecute the adopted citizens upon the avowed ground that the latter, in resisting abolition, have aided in giving to Southern men something like equality of rights? Is not Native Americanism at the North the handmaiden and potent instrument of anti-slavery? Its effect has been to introduce into the two Houses of Congress the worst elements of anti-slavery, and the present boldly declared purpose of Massachusetts Fillmorenes is to keep up the war upon naturalized citizens and to give new impetus to schemes of abolition aggrandizement and aggression on the South. In this unholy and mischievous crusade, they boast that they have a faithful ally in Mr. Fillmore, who stands on the same platform of bigotry and persecution. The notorious Brownlow, of Tennessee, produces evidence that Fillmore is bound, heart and soul, to the organization of conspirators who seek to break up the Constitution and to destroy the civil and religious rights guaranteed by the sacred charter of Union. Brownlow says:

"We assert, and we know whereof we speak, that during the troubles in Buffalo, where Mr. Fillmore resided, several years ago, between the Americans and the Foreigners, Mr. Fillmore was a member of the "American League," which was formed to protect the native citizens against the aggressions of foreigners and unnaturalized citizens. Mr. Fillmore was also a member of the "*Order of United Americans*" before he was President of the United States. His whole course of conduct while President shows that before the present American party was organized, he was thoroughly imbued with American principles.

Since Mr. Fillmore's retirement from the Presidency, he was initiatad into the Council 177, in New York, and took the three degrees of the Order—took the *oaths* of the party, if the reader please—and, if again elected to the Presidency, as we are confident he will be, he is just the man to carry out his engagements and to comply with his obligations."

Mr. Fillmore has long been charged with having secretly affiliated with the proscriptive order, and he has not denied, either directly or indirectly, the authenticity of the statement. It is now openly admitted, in its full extent, by one of his active champions. How, then, can Old Line Whigs vote for Fillmore without a sacrifice of principle and candor? Above all, how can Southern men vote for a man who, as a sworn member of the Order, is bound to comply with its Inquisitorial commands and to persecute adopted citizens whose great alleged crime is that they have stood by the Constitution and the equal rights of the South? Can Mr. Fillmore, if elected, refuse to obey the order of his anti-slavery Gardner vouchers of Massachusetts?

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Puss in a Boot.—In clearing up one of the rooms at Stanwix Hall, says the Albany *Knickerbocker*, a waiter discovered a cat so crowded into a boot, that it was with difficulty that she could be extricated. Having got her out, the next question in order, "How did she get in?" This was leading to a long winded dispute, when one of the bystanders took up the boot, gave it a shake, and tossed a half-grown rat upon the floor. The discovery of the rat solved the riddle. The rat to escape the cat rushed into the boot; the cat to secure a game dinner rushed after him, and with such force that she could not back out again. Learn wisdom from pussy and never "go it blind," even in a good cause.

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An editor out West says—"If we have offended any man in the short but brilliant course of our public career, let him send us in a new hat, and say nothing more about it."

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There is a Mormon preacher in Surry county in this State.

[From the Washington Union.]

### Reasons Why Old-Line Whigs Cannot Act with the Know Nothings.

We have read with much pleasure a series of exceedingly-well written articles in the Nashville (Tennessee) Union, in which an old-line whig of that State discusses the course proper to be taken by the old line whigs in the pending presidential contest. From the concluding number of the series we extract the following conclusive reasons against a co-operation with the know nothings:

"In the northern States, where abolitionism finds its only adherents, it is confessedly true that its only antagonist is the national democratic party. The American or know-nothing party is as thoroughly abolitionized in the free States as the black republicans themselves. In proof of this fact I need only adduce the unanimity with which, in the election for Speaker, they united upon Banks, in the undisguised spirit of aggression upon southern rights which signalized the proceedings of their national convention at Philadelphia, and (beyond the limits of Philadelphia and New York) the universal demonstration of abolition proclivities among the adherents and supporters of that party. Old whigs, who are guided by the great conservative and national principles which they have always claimed to be the distinctive characteristics of their party, cannot support the candidates of the know-nothing or American party—

"1st. Because by voting for Fillmore and Donelson they divide the strength of the national forces, which should be arrayed in solid column against the black republicans.

"2d. Because the know nothing candidates can only be elected by attracting to their support the abolition Americans of the North, and therefore the success of that ticket would be virtually a defeat of the national party and a triumph of abolitionism.

"3d. Because the measures and principles of the know nothing party are directly in conflict with the fundamental doctrines of free government, and with that freedom of conscience in questions of religious faith which is the dearest inheritance bequeathed to us by our republican ancestors.

"4th. Because secret political societies, the members of which are bound together by solemn oaths, are immoral in their tendency, dengerous to liberty, inconsistent with the spirit of republicanism, and unnecessary in a free country, where every citizen has a right to express his opinions upon political subjects without let or hindrance.

"5th. Because all their political principles and practices are at war with the principles and practices of the whig party, which they repudiate and condemn.

"6th. Because true whigs cannot, in the exercise of a proper degree of self respect, support the candidates of a party the members of which, under the solemnities of oaths, have virtually *bound themselves to exclude all whigs* who have not taken upon themselves similar oaths from the honors and emoluments of office in the republic.

"These insuperable objections to a union of old-line whigs with the American or Know nothing party conceded, we have only one of two alternatives left—either to remain inactive spectators of the conflict between the sectional abolition party of the North and the national democratic party of the Union or to assume a position in which our influence may save the country from the portentous evils by which it is menaced. As whigs, we owe no allegiance to any party, and least of all to that one which, by its defection, accomplished the destruction of our party, and whose leaders ingloriously beg to be released from their portion of responsibility to the country for what they term its obnoxious acts and violated pledges."

The article concludes with this eloquent paragraph:

"The old whig party, as an organized body, no longer exists; it has perished at the hands of those in whom it most trusted; it has fallen by the treachery of pretended friends; but let not its EPITAPH be written until it may be recorded that in the great struggle between the NATION and the sectional and sectarian FACTIONS which menaced its integrity, the last expiring efforts of its disbanded, but still patriotic adherents, were directed to the preservation of the UNION without concessions, and the CONSTITUTION without mutilation.

"Then—

"———— while the tree
Of freedom's withered trunk puts forth a leaf,
Even for its tomb a garland it will be."

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### Sudden Death.

On Friday evening last, about 5 o'clock, Wm. Waters, of this county, was killed by being run over by a wagon. The deceased was driving a yoke of oxen from the Saw-mill, with a heavy load of lumber, when, on descending a hill, some three miles from the village, on the Howard's Gap Road, the key that held back the wagon gave way, and let the pole slip through the ring; the wagon and lumber coming in contact with the oxen, they run off, threw Mr. Waters on the ground in front of the wagon,—two wheels passing over him. He lived but about two hours.—*Herald of Truth.*

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A Good Paragraph.—Moreau Brewer Esq., formerly, a whig, at present the Editor of the Central Democrat at Jackson, Ten., concludes a defence of himself against the assaults of the know nothing press, with the following paragraph:

Yes, we are proud, as a southern man, to be now engaged fighting with the democracy against religious bigotry, intolerance, and political knavery; and we shall stand firmly upon the ramparts of democracy, struggling for Southern interests. We feel that we can truly say that "our castle's strength can laugh a siege to scorn."

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More are drowned in the wine cup than in the ocean.

### Support Your Mechanics.

The following sensible remarks, which we find in some of our exchanges, we transfer to our columns, and would earnestly commend them to our readers in this place and the State at large:—

There is no truth more undeniable than that it is the bounden duty of every community to support its mechanics. They are a worthy and indispensable class of men, and we find no town or village flourishing without their aid. Indeed their presence or absence is always a true index of the condition of the place—whether it is advancing in wealth and importance or sinking into decay. Whenever we pass through a village and hear the frequent sound of the carpenter's hammer, the clink of the blacksmith's anvil—that village, we say to ourselves, is flourishing. It cannot be otherwise, for the producers are actively employed, and outnumber the consumers. Whenever and wherever this is the case, the people are growing wealthy, and at the same time training the rising generation to habits of industry and morality. Where, if a city or village pursue the opposite of this course—neglect its mechanics and supports those of some foreign town—those who can, will be compelled to go to some other place, and those who are compelled by the force of circumstances to remain, will become idle and profligate—they will cease to produce, and become consumers—in a few years they become beggars, and the children ignorant and vicious.

If there is any truth in the assertion that we ought, as a nation, to give the preference to domestic manufactures, the fact is equally true with regard to the community; both are sustained by the same arguments. If a merchant would have around him substantial customers, let him by every means in his power, support the mechanics of his village, and as they become more wealthy, their custom will increase, especially in those articles on which he makes the greatest profits, for it is undeniable, that as men become more wealthy they also become more luxurious, and no merchant will deny that articles of luxury always afford the greatest profits. The habit of importing large quantities of cheap and half made articles of competition with our village mechanics, is short sighted and wrong, both as regards the mechanic and consumer; and if the merchant would look further into the operation of things, he would find that he crossed the path of his own interest by doing so. Let the merchant bring the case to his own door, and he, perhaps, may better understand it; suppose that every individual who possesses the means, and who uses in his family four or five hundred dollars worth of goods per annum, should, instead of buying of him at retail, go to some city wholesale establishment and purchase his year's supply—would he not in bitterness condemn such an illiberal course, and would he not say to him with truth, that he was warring against his own interest, by destroying the business of his town and giving it to another; and that his littleness would react upon him in double fold by the decrease of his property and business! So, in the case above instanced, could the mechanic say the same to the merchant. We say, then, let all classes support each other, and by mutual exchanges keep that wealth at home, which, if necessarily expended abroad, tends to destroy the business of your neighbor, and which in turn destroys your own.

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### Don't Depend on "Father."

Stand up here, young man, and let us talk to you—you have trusted alone to the contents of "father's purse" or to his fair fame for your influence or success in business.—Think you that "father" has attained to eminence in his profession, but by unwearied industry? or that he has amassed a fortune honestly, without energy or activity? You should know that the faculty requisite for the acquiring of fame and fortune, is essential to and inseperable from the retaining of either of these? Suppose that "father" has the "rocks" in abundance; if you never earned anything for him, you have no more business with those "rocks" than a gosling with a tortoise! and if he allows you to meddle with them till you have learned their value by your own industry, he perpetrates untold mischief. And if the old gentleman is lavish of his cash towards you, while he allows you to idle away your time, you'd better leave him, yes run away, sooner than be made an imbecile or a scoundrel through so corrupting an influence. Sooner or later you must learn to rely on your own resources, or you will not be anybody. If you have never helped yourself at all, if you have become idle, if you have eaten father's bread and butter; and smoked father's cigars, and cut a swell in father's buggy, and tried to put on father's influence and reputation, you might rather have been a poor canal boy, the son of a chimney sweep, or a boot black—and indeed we would not swap with you the situation of a poor, half-starved motherless calf! Miserable objects you are, to depend uyon your parents, playing gentleman, (alias dandy loafer.) What in the name of common sense are you thinking of? Wake up there! Go to work with either your hands or brains, or both, and be something! Don't merely have it to boast of that you have grown in "father's" house—that you have vegetated as other greenhorns! Let folks know that you count one.

Come, off with your coat, clinch the saw, the plow-handles, the scythe, the axe, the pick-axe, the spade—anything that will enable you to to stir your blood! Fly round and tear your jacket rather than be the passive recipient of the old gentleman's bounty!—Sooner than play the dandy at dad's expense, hire yourself out to some potatoe patch, let yourself to stop hog holes, or watch the bars; and when you think yourself entitled to a resting spell do it on your own hook. If you have no other means of having fun of your own, buy with your earning, an empty barrel, and put your head into it and holler, or get into it roll down hill; don't for pity's sake make the old gentleman furnish everything, and you live at your ease.

Look about you, you well-dressed, smooth faced, do-nothing drones! Who are they that have wealth and influence in society?—Are they those that have depended alone on the old gentleman's purse! or are they those that have climbed their way to their position by their own industry and energy? True, the old gentleman's funds, or personal influence, may secure you the forms of respect, but let him lose his property, or die, and what are you? A miserable fledging—a bunch of flesh and bones that needs to be taken care of!

Again we say, wake up—get up in the morning—turn round, at least twice before breakfast—help the old man—give him now and then a generous lift in business—learn how, take the lead, and not depend forever on being led; and you have no idea how the discipline will benefit you. Do this, and our word for it, you will seem to breathe a new atmosphere possess a new frame, tread a new earth, wake to a new destiny—and you may then begin to aspire to manhood. Take off then that ring from your lilly finger, break your cane, shave your upper lip, wipe your nose, hold up your head, and, by all means, never again eat the bread of idleness, nor depend on your Father.

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### A Cowardly Affair.

Last night, about half past eight, A. P. Buell, Esq., editor of the *Democratic Review*, Washington City, was stabbed by a cowardly ruffian under the following circumstances:—Early in the evening a large crowd had assembled in front of the Burnet House, and some excited individual mounted over a block of granite, opposite the hotel, on the south side of the street, commenced addressing a mixed concourse of persons. Several speeches were made, and near the conclusion of an address Mr. Buell happened along accompanied by friends. He was invited to address the crowd, and complied. During his speech he commented upon Know Nothingism, and was frequently interrupted. Some person, who said he hailed from Washington County, Ohio, propounded several interrogatories to the speaker, which he answered pleasantly and cheerfully, until he was grossly insulted by the interrogator calling him a *damn liar* and a son of a b—h. Mr. Buell instantly jumped from the stone and made toward the scoundrel, with a view of resenting the insult, when he was attacked by a horde of ruffians. He stood his ground manfully, and in a few seconds managed to escape from the crowd. On arriving at the Hotel he discovered for the first time that he had been wounded. During the melee he had been stabbed in the back, immediately under the left blade, the knife glancing downward, and penetrating the lung.

Mr. Buell was immediately taken to room No. 12, and Drs. Blackman and Wood, of the Burnet House, called in. At eleven o'clock last night his condition was critical.—The prospects of recovery at a later hour were more favorable, the principal difficulty arising from bleeding and the admission of air into the pleural cavity.

Two persons, Joseph Cassiday and James Corry, of this city, charged with being implicated in the affair, were arrested shortly after the stabbing, and lodged in the Hammond-street Station-house to await an investigation.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

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### Northern Democracy.

The Boston Post in defining the position of the Northern Democracy, thus concludes its article:

"The ground the Democracy here maintain is, that every State and Territory has a right to decide that question for itself, under the Constitution of the United States; in short, the Democracy claim, as a national party, that all territorial communities must be allowed to form their Constitutions as they please about slavery, unawed by influences beyond their geographical boundaries, and while pursuing this course the Democracy are pledged, by their principles to sustain them, whether they decide to establish or prohibit slavery."

"This says the Louisville Times, is what we call Democracy—national Democracy.—It is the same at the North and South. It is the only national party in existence. Whoever opposes it opposes the only true and genuine system of republicanism. They are opposed to the best interests of their country and themselves. No party north of Mason and Dixon's line, hold this truly national principle of non-intervention as sacred, except the national Democracy. As we have before stated, the Democratic party knows no North, no South, no East, no West. It is the same all over the Union; and those Southern presses which have been guilty of denouncing the Northern Democracy as being no better than Northern Know Nothingism are guilty of knowingly and shamefully perverting a most sacred truth."

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Courage and Discretion.—A courageous ram took into his head to resist a locomotive. The brave old sheep heard the whistle, the roar and the rumble; he saw the shower of fire and glaring eyeballs of the monster; he curled up his majestic head, and he battered his brow into the foe. Alas! poor ram! not a lock of wool nor a piece of horn could be found. The owner, in lamenting the loss of poor rammy, said: "I admire his pluck, but confound his discretion."

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A young girl was presented to James I. as an English prodigy, because she was deeply learned. The person who introduced her boasted of her proficiency in ancient languages. "I can assure your Majesty" said he, "that she can both speak and write Latin, Greek, and Hebrew." "These are rare attainments for a damsel," said James; "but pray tell me, can she spin."

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Women are like tulips—the more modest and retired they appear, the better you love them.

### Twelve Excellent Rules

*To promote harmony among Church Members.*

1. To remember that we are all subject to failings and infirmities of one kind or another.

2. To bear with, and not magnify, each others infirmities. Gal. 6, 1 2.

3. To pray one for another in our social meetings and particularly in private. James 5: 16.

4. To avoid going from house to house for the purpose of hearing news, and interfering with other people's business.

5. Always to turn a deaf ear to any slanderous report, and lay no charge against any person until well founded.

6. If a member be in fault, to tell him of it in private before it is mentioned to others.

7. To watch against a shyness of each other, and put the best construction upon any action that has the appearance of opposition or resentment.

8. To observe the just rule of Solomon that is to leave off contention before it be meddled with. Prov. 17: 14.

9. If a member has offended, to consider how god-like it is to forgive, and how unlike a christian it is to revenge. Eph. 5. 12.

10. Remember it is a grand artifice of the devil, to promote distances and animosities among members of the church; and we should therefore, watch against everything that furthers this end.

11. To consider how much more good we might do in the world at large, and in the church in particular, when we are all united in love, than we should do when acting alone, and indulging a contrary spirit.

12. Lastly, to consider the express injunction of Scripture, and the beautiful example of Christ, as to these important things. Eph. 12: 1. Peter 2: 21. John 13: 6.—*Bucks County Intelligencer.*

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### Northern Know Nothings.

The "American," or "Know Nothing" State Council of New Hampshire, met at Plymouth on the 6th inst., passed strong "American" and anti-Nebraska resolutions and endorsed the course of the New Hampshire delegates in seceding from the nomination of Mr. Fillmore and Donelson, at the Philadelphia Convention. It elected delegates to the Free Soil "American" Convention which meets in New York on June 12th.

The point to which we wish to call attention, with reference to the above, is that all Councils and other bodies at the North sending delegates to any Free Soil Convention, seem to look upon it as an essential element in their programme, that they should denounce the Kansas and Nebraska Bills. There is no doubt there about the true intent and meaning of such a course. It is known and acknowledged to be Free Soilism and nothing else. And yet strangely enough we find men at the South, running for important positions in the State, who occupy virtually the same grounds, endorsing a platform which denounces the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—the soul and essence of these bills, as "reckless and unwise."

We cannot avoid the conclusion that such a course, on the part of Southern men, is calculated to strengthen the hands of their enemies at the North—is eminently suicidal, and cannot be persevered in without damage to the country. The late Philadelphia platform—the anti-Nebraska speeches of opposition orators—all and everything connected with the subject ought to attract the attention and excite the fears of the friends of the South.—*Wil. Journal.*

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### The First Marriage.

An English journal, the Britannia, has an amusing article under the head of "Adam's Wedding." The editor says that he likes short courtships, and in this Adam acted like a sensible man—he fell asleep a bachelor, and awoke to find himself a married man. He appears to have "popped the question" immediately after meeting M'lle Eve; and she without flirtation or shyness gave him a kiss and herself. Of that first kiss in this world we have had, however, our own thoughts, and sometimes in poetical mood have wished we were the man that did it. But the deed is or was done; the chance was Adam's, and he improved it. We like the notion of getting married in a garden; it is in good taste. We like a private wedding, and Adam's was strictly private. No envious beaux were there, no croaking old maids, no chattering aunts and no grumbling grandmothers.—The birds of heaven were minstrels, and the glad sky shed its light upon the scene. Our thinking about the first wedding brings queer ideas into our heads, spite of scriptural truth. Adam and his wife were rather young to be married; some two or three years old according to the speculations of theologists—mere babies—larger but not older—without a house, without a pot or kettle—nothing but love and Eden!

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Yankee Logic.—"Do you want a ra'al prime lot of butter?" asked a peddler who had picked it up at fifty different places.

"What sort of butter is that?" asked the merchant.

"The clear quill—made by my wife from a dairy of forty kiows, only two churnings."

"What makes it so many colors?"

"I guess," replied the Yankee, who was near akin to the Slick family, "I guess you would never ax that question if you had seen my kiows—they're a darn'd sight more speckelder than the butter is.

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Build Him a Monument.—A Yankee has invented a plague which kills off all who do not pay the printer. It is said to be far more destructive than the consumption.—Ought not the craft to perpetuate that Yankee's memory?

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When is a clock on the stairs dangerous? When it is striking.

# THE NEWS.

**ASHEVILLE, N. C.**

**Thursday, June 19, 1856.**

**Democratic Republican Ticket.**

**For President:**

## JAS. BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

**For Vice President:**

## JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS

**For President and Vice President.**

**For the State at Large:**

HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

**Districts:**

1st Dist., W. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
4th " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th " JOHN M. CLEMENT, of Davie,
7th " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR GOVERNOR,

## THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON.

FOR STATE SENATOR:

## DAVID COLEMAN.

FOR HOUSE OF COMMONS:

## MARCUS ERWIN.

FOR SHERIFF:

## G. W. HAMPTON.

### The Democratic Nominees.

We this week fling to the breeze the flag of National Democracy, inscribed with the names of two of America's most gifted sons—James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, and John C. Breckenridge of Kentucky.

In the language of a cotemporary, the whole American People know who James Buchanan is, or will, next November. For years past he has been most intimately identified with the history of his country. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and commenced his career as a young lawyer, at Carlisle, in his native State. His success at the bar was rapid and brilliant. He served his country as a representative in the Legislature and as a member of Congress. Afterwards he was sent as minister to Russia. He served in the Senate of the United States with great distinction, and was appointed Secretary of State by President Polk. He carried through, triumphantly and gloriously, the annexation of Texas, and the Mexican war, the senttlement of the Oregon question, and the adjustment of our foreign affairs. Mr. Polk was disposed to appoint him to the Supreme Bench of the United States, but he declined. Recently he was sent as minister to Great Britain, and certainly conducted our relations with that nation to the entire satisfaction of the American people. As a man and a gentleman, the character of Mr. Buchanan is above all reproach. As a lawyer, he ranks with the very first the Union has ever produced. As an orator and debater, he has displayed the most signal ability, at the bar and in the Senate of the United States. As a statesman, his position is, at this time, second to no one living. He was the compeer of Calhoun, Webster, Clay, Crittenden, Forsyth and others in the Senate, and stood high amongst these giants in intellect. He is now about sixty-eight years old, (we suppose,) and in perfect health and vigor of mind and body, ripe in years, and rich in wisdom and experience as a statesman.—He supported, with all his zeal and wonderful ability, the administration of Gen. Jackson, for eight years. He has been the champion of every Democratic administration since, and we might well say that he had been a large portion of each in succession. At one period of his life he was carried, like Mr. Calhoun, into the support of the tariff for protection. And perhaps voted for the tariff whilst a member in the Senate, under instructions from the Legislature of Pennsylvania.—But we have no fears of Mr. Buchanan on that score. The levying a high tariff for protection is now an obsolete idea in the United States. He has always sustained the just rights of the States and the union of the States as partitioned out in the Federal Constitution. On the subject of slavery he stands on the same platform with Pierce and Douglas. It is said, in his younger days he was opposed to the Missouri Compromise. If so, he was right in opposing it, and Mr. Calhoun was wrong in advocating it. It was a false principle to lay down. Every State and every people should be allowed to have or reject slavery, as they may think proper. But it matters not now the reasons which actuated Mr. Buchanan at that time. When the subject of annexing Texas came up, we remember well that Mr. Buchanan made the most thorough and able argument which was made, in favor of the annexation, by any Northern man. He wrote as a Southern man would have written. We have no fears of him on that subject. The State of Pennsylvania is one of the oldest and largest States in the Union and has never yet had a President.—She is entitled to that honor, and will receive it in the person of James Buchanan. The only objection we know of to this distinguished Pennsylvanian is, that he is a bachelor—never was married! This objection Mr. Buchanan can yet remove. He is a tall fine looking gentleman, and would pass for a much younger man than he is. We did hear it surmised once, that he and Mrs. Polk might make a match. That would be something, to see the same lady acting the part of mistress of the White House under two administrations. The traits of Mr. Buchanan's character, as a statesman, are those of caution and prudence, as well as wisdom and firmness.—His experience abroad, in Russia and England, and his experience at home, in the Senate and Cabinet, render him eminently qualified to fill the Presidential Chair. His administration will be his own, and not simply the administration of his Cabinet. His wisdom and prudence, with his large experience, will make him a safe President, and we need apprehend no danger to the Union, to the South, or to the rights of the States, during his administration.

If anything could have added to the general gratification produced by the selection of Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency, it would have been the exceedingly appropriate and satisfactory nomination for the Vice Presidency. No man of his years occupies at this moment a prouder and more enviable position before the country than Mr. Breckenridge.—On his entrance into Congress, a few years ago, as the successor of the immortal Clay in representing the Ashlaad district, he was subjected from that circumstance to a sharp scrutiny, which resulted, greatly to his honor, in the general conviction of his worthiness to occupy the post which had long been adorned by that great man. Mr. Breckenridge's eulogy on the character of Mr. Clay was as able and effective an address as was ever delivered on the floor of Congress, and was universally admired as one of the most appropriate tributes ever paid to departed greatness.

Though young in years—he is now about thirty-five—he has already deservedly won many honors and distinctions, and many more, we trust, are still in store for him. He is the son of Cabell Breckenridge, a distinguished lawyer, and the nephew of the celebrated pulpit orators John and Robert J. Breckenridge. When quite young he was elected to the Kentucky Legislature, and during our contest with Mexico he accompanied the celebrated Kentucky regiment, in the rank of major, to the seat of war, and bore himself gallantly through that struggle.

Soon after his return, he was elected to Congress, and then re-elected after one of the most desperate contests, in which the sympathies of the whole country seemed enlisted, ever known in the United States. Among his Congressional associates he was universally esteemed for his manly bearing, his statesmanlike abilities, and great oratorical powers.

President Pierce voluntarily tendered him, a few years since, a very honorable position—we think the mission to Spain—which he declined, and, we believe, he also declined running a third time for Congress; but we are glad another opportunity is presented, by the action of the Cincinnati Convention, of securing the country the services of so able, patriotic and distinguished a man.

Rarely, indeed, have the people of this country been presented with a better ticket than that formed by our two illustrious nominees, Buchanan and Breckenridge. They are both worthy of the fullest confidence of the country, and both men whom all may feel proud to vote for.

### The K. N. Convention.

The K. N's held their long expected County Convention on Monday of this week. We were there, and have taken some "notes" of the proceedings.

The meeting was tolerably respectable in point of numbers. We will not call it a "Conventicle." On the contrary, there was a very good "sprinkling" of persons present; consisting of a pretty good proportion of K. N's, and a pretty good proportion of Anti K. N's, and all that floating crowd whom a Court week, and the understanding that some excitement was going forward, drew together to see the "fun."

Capt. Charles Moore was called to the Chair. We will not, as the K. N. organ has done of the highly respectable citizen who presided over the Anti Know Nothing Convention, call him a "rank old Federalist."—He is a gentleman for whom we and the whole community entertain a high respect—who was long known as a member of the same party to which Col. Davidson belonged, while a Southern Rights man could act with it.

The list of delegates was called over. One call was not answered. Glorious Turkey Creek was not there; from which we conclude that "Sam" could not make a raise in that *White* Republican locality.

A nomination was made of a candidate for the Commons. Listen, oh Earth, and don't laugh at it—we are used to these humbugs now—the vote was taken *viva voce*. All understood the move—that political capital was to be made out of this, by comparing it with our public vote by ballot—(as public as that on the 7th of August)—which the K. N's call a "secret ballot." We remembered the secret caucus in which Mr. Carmichael was nominated, when the vote was by *secret ballot* with closed doors and *sentinels posted*, and we fell into a profound reverie. We could not but wonder when and how the secret fraternity had grown so marvellously fond of openness.

A string of resolutions was passed. Two of them were particularly amusing—one against religious intolerance!—to be carried into effect by proscribing a particular sect for their religion!! And the other strong for Southern Rights—to be secured by denouncing the Kansas–Nebraska Bill! (Vide K. N. National platform.) We could not help again falling into that reverie. We felt we were called on to believe that the opposition of these pure "Americans" to the Kansas Bill, their denunciation of the Northern Democrats who had stood by the Fugitive Slave Law and the "Compromise," and their savage delight when these true men were overthrown by Northern Abolition Know Nothings, was all a dream, and that in spite of all this, they had all along sympathised with the cause of the South from the very bottom of their true Southern hearts!

George W. Candler, Esq., was the unanimous nominee. A very clever gentleman, terribly addicted to very bad political company. He "gin us a speech." He said the principles of his party were comprised in three heads:

1. They were for the Union! *We wonder!* This profound and novel doctrine should gain him a host of votes. But one thing remains to complete the glory of this remarkable discovery—that he should find out who among us is *against* the Union. *We* would venture to add to this platform—*our rights under the Union.*

2. Sam "was against the Catholics." (The word "Catholic" is not found in the great K. Nothing Platform.) We ought to presume the gentleman is ignorant that the Catholics have been admitted in Grand Council, in the face of the nation, into full fellowship with the "Americans who are to rule America."

3. The naturalization laws must be altered, so as to lengthen the term of probation before a foreigner can obtain the privileges of a citizen.

He was also "for the South uniting to defend Southern Rights." He also stood upon the National K. N. Anti Southern and Anti Nebraska platform! Really the gentleman is an astonishing man!

He said the South should not be divided, but all join the K. N's, to oppose the abolitionists. We again fell into a reverie, and considering that nearly every Southern State is Anti Know Nothing, could not sufficiently wonder at the modesty of the proposition, that they should annex themselves to the minority. But considering also that the K. N. party is annexed to, and bound hand and foot by, their anti slavery allies, for the South to join them would certainly be the quickest way to "make the thing unanimous." But at the orator's next proposition we ceased to wonder—we were lost in admiration! He is *for every man being a land holder!* Generous, magnanimous man! Of the true Dockery and Gilmer stamp, magnificent in promises! Certainly a most *promising* candidate. But we have heard such before—but where is ever the *performance?* Hurrah for every man being a land holder—especially us! We go for that!

The other points made by this promising candidate—will they not be published in the Spectator, with all proper *variations* to suit the times?

We must not omit to mention that on this trying occasion the veteran and most efficient corps of *applauders* and *stampers* did their duty, for which under the circumstances they deserve great credit.

Gentlemen—The Know Nothing, Anti Nebraska candidate is before you, and solicits Southern votes! We leave him in the hands of a Southern public, and may kind Providence have mercy on his soul!

☞The Spectator repeats its imbecile slang about the News being "bought up."—Let the Spectator take comfort from the reflection that there is no danger whatever of its being "bought up"—by any party acquainted with its character.

☞We intended noticing to day the unjust and indecorous attack made upon the late Anti Know Nothing County Convention, by the Asheville Spectator of last week; but the pressure upon our space compells us to defer it until our next issue. We will show the people a thing or two, which may help them to a proper appreciation of the fairness and reliability of the Know Nothing organ at this place.

His Honor Judge Ellis is now holding an Extra Term of the Superior Court for Buncombe county.

## DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

IN FULL.

We give at length the "Platform" adopted by the Cincinnati Convention. The resolutions of the Baltimore Convention, which are re-affirmed, are as follows:

*Resolved*, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism and the discriminating justice of the American people.

*Resolved*, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our creed which we are proud to maintain before the world as a great moral element in a form of government springing from and upheld by a popular will, and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the vote of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

*Resolved*, therefore, That entertaining these views, the Democratic party of the Union, through their delegates assembled in a general convention of the States, convening together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and re-assert before the American people the declarations of principles avowed by them, when, on former occasions, in general convention, they presented their candidates for the popular suffrages.

1. That the federal government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the constitution does not confer authority upon the federal government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and a complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic and foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, and for gradual but certain extinctions of the public debt.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a National Bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interest of our country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and will of the people; and that the results of Democratic legislation in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to practical men of all parties their soundness, safety and utility in all business pursuits.

7. That the separation of the moneys of the Government from all banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government and the rights of the people.

8. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and owners of soil among us ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute book.

8. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that all such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

*Resolved*, That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures settled by Congress, the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

*Resolved*, That the democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress, or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

*Resolved*, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the constitution, and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of the proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the constitution.

*Resolved*, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified Veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public interests, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical dominion of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

*Resolved*, That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1792 and 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799—that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

That in view of the condition of the popular institutions in the old world a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democracy of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State and thereby the union of the States—and to sustain and advance among them constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the constitution—which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it is, and the Union as it should be—in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

The following are the supplementary resolutions in relation to the Kansas Nebraska question, and the foreign policy of the government.

*And Whereas*, Since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively Americans, and it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional or in accordance with American principles which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth place.

That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well considered declarations of former conventions upon the sectional issues of domestic slavery and concerning the reserved rights of the States; and that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union—

*Resolved*, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the co operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seeks to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the territories, and whose avowed purpose, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion, the American Democracy recognise and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union and non-interference by Congress with slavery in the States and territories; that this was the basis of the compromises of 1850, confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in national conventions, ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of territories in 1854; that, by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of territories, and the admission of new States with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of the States will be preserved intact, the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuation and expansion of the Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.

*Resolved*, That we recognize the right of the people of all the territores, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and to be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

*Resolved, finally*, That by the condition of the popular institutions of the old world, and the dangerous tendency of sectional agitation, combined with an attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the right of acquiring citizenship in our own land, the high and sacred duty has devolved with increased responsibility upon the democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, *to uphold and maintain the right of every State, and thereby the Union of the States*, and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of a few at the expense of the many; and by a vigilant adherence to these principles and the compromises of the constitution, which are broad and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great and progressive people.

1. Resolved, That the questions connected with the foreign policy of the country are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas, and progressive free trade throughout the world, and, by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence by the side of their successful example.

2. Resolved, That our geographical and political position with reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we hold to the sacred principles involved in the Monroe doctine. Their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction, and should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. Resolved, That the great highway which nature as well as the assent of States most immediately interested in its maintainance, has been marked out for free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, and constitutes one of the most important achievements to be realized by the spirit of moderation, in the unconquerable energy of our people; and that result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have a right to claim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with relations that it may suit our policy to establish with the governments of the States within whose dominions it lies; and we can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the oceanic Isthmus.

5. Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect from the next administration every proper effort to be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain permanent protection of the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised on the soil and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys and the Union at large.

### A Card.

*Editor of News:*

I see that I am denounced in the Asheville Spectator of last week "as a rank old Federalist." Allow me to state through your paper that the charge is a base and unblushing lie.

SAMUEL W. DAVIDSON.

Asheville, June 18th, 1856.

### Appointments.

The candidates for the Senate, Messrs. Coleman and Vance, will address the people at the following times and places:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Homony muster ground, | Saturday | June 14. |
| Flat Creek muster ground, | Saturday, " | 21. |
| Hendersonville, | Tuesday, " | 24. |
| Cathey's Creek, | Thursday, " | 26. |
| Mills River, (Erwin & Seneker's Store) | Friday, " | 27. |
| Whitson's Mill, | Saturday, " | 28. |

☞We are authorized to announce CAPT. J. J. GREER as a candidate for Sheriff of Henderson county, at the next election. Having served the people of Henderson for five years as a collecting Officer, he takes pleasure in referring to the County Officers for the manner in which he discharged his duties.


**JOHN B. WOODFIN,**
**Attorney at Law,**
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
June 19, 1856.

Important
# FACTS
**Which Interest**
EVERY PERSON
**In Western**
# N. CAROLINA!

WE are now daily receiving our stock of

SUMMER GOODS,

One among the largest assortments ever offered in

**THIS MARKET.**

We can say now that we have the best stock of

**Boots, Shoes, Bootees, and Children's Shoes,**

Ever offered in Asheville. Just call, and we will convince you of the fact. They were bought to be sold, and sold they shall be, if low prices possess any virtue.

**J. M. BLAIR & CO.**

June 19, 1856.

# DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of Gower & David has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All the Stock, debts and other assets of the firm have been sold and transferred to Mr. JOSEPH A. DAVID, who will continue the business at the same Stand, and who is authorized to sign the name of the said firm in closing its affairs. All demands, for or against the same, will be settled by him.

THOMAS C. GOWER,
DAVIS N. GOWER,
JOSEPH A. DAVID.

Greenville, S. C., June 11, 1856.

**Lindsey's Double-Acting**
# ROTARY FORCE PUMP.

This pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity: there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $3 and by the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $20! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes*. Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says: "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1½ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations*, &c. where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 100 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

# Proposals for Naval Supplies.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
Bureau of Const'n, Equip't, and Repair,
June 2, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish Naval Supplies for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1857, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., on the 8th day of July next. These proposals must be endorsed "*Proposals for Naval Supplies, Bureau of Construction, &c.,*" that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective navy yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only will be furnished as are actually required for such bids. The commandant and navy agent of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for them.

Offers must be made for the whole of a class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

All articles must be of the very best quality, conformable to sample, size, &c; to be delivered in good order and in suitable vessels and packages, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the yards for samples, and a particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the forms of which are herewith given.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It is stipulated in the contract that, if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned of the quality and at the time and places provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States as liquidated damages a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract prices therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered or retained from time to time as they accrue from the said parties of the first part or either of them.

Classes Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8—to be delivered one fourth part on or before the 15th May, one fourth part by the 29th July, one fourth part by the 26th September, and the remainder by the 1st December, 1857.—Classes Nos. 3 and 9—the whole by the 15th May, 1857. The remaining classes to be delivered—one fourth part on or before the 1st September next, one fourth part on or before the 1st December next, one fourth part on or before the 1st April, and the remainder on or before the 30th June, 1857, comprising at each delivery a due proportion of each article. Class 10, and all following if additional quantities of any of the articles named therein are demanded, they are to be furnished on like terms and conditions previous to the expiration of the fiscal year, upon receiving a notice of fifteen days from the bureau, the commandant of the yard, or navy agent.

As the law requires the prepayment of postage, persons desiring the commandant of the yard or the navy agent to send them by mail schedules of such classes as they desire should enclose in their application postage stamps to insure their transmissions, but application to this bureau for such schedules will not require prepayment.

FORM OF OFFER.

I,———, of———, State of———, hereby agree to furnish and deliver at the respective navy yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of June 2, 1856.

Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at , and the contract, forwarded to the navy agent at , or to , for signature and certificate.

(Date) (Signature.)

The schedule which the bidder encloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned,———, of———, in the State of———, and———of———, in the State of———, hereby guaranty that, in case the foregoing bid of——— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in the case said——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said——— and that which may be accepted.

Signatures of two guarantors { A. B. / C. D.

(Date.)

Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named——— are known to me as men of property and able to make good their guarantee.

(Signature.)

(Date.)

To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent, and no others.

The following are the classes required at the respective yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No. 2, white oak plank. No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber. No. 4, white oak keel pieces and rudder stocks. No. 6, yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 8, yellow pine mast and spar timber. No. 10, white pine. No. 11, ash, cypress, white oak boards. No. 12 black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No. 13, locust. No. 14, white ash oars and hickory bars. No. 15, white oak staves and heading. No. 16, black spruce. No. 18, lignumvitæ. No. 20, composition and copper nails. No. 21, iron. No. 22, spikes, nails. No. 23, zinc, tin. No. 25, hardware. No. 27, paints, oils, &c. No. 28, flax canvas. No. 29, cotton canvas. No. 30, flax and cotton twine. No. 31, glass, No. 32, leather. No. 33, hose. No. 34, brushes. No. 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38, tallow, soap, oil. No. 39, ship chandlery. No. 40, stationery. No. 41, fire-wood.

CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber. No. 4, white oak keel pieces and rudder stocks. No. 6, yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 7, yellow pine beams. No. 10, white pine. No. 11, ash, cypress, white oak boards. No. 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany, maple. No. 14, white ash oars and hickory bars. No. 16, black spruce. No. 20, composition and copper nails. No. 21, iron. No. 22, spikes, nails. No. 23, lead, zinc, tin. No. 25, hardware. No. 27, paints, oils, &c. No. 28, flax canvas. No. 29, cotton canvas, No. 30, flax and cotton twine. No. 31, glass. No. 32, leather. No. 33, hose. No. 34, brushes. No. 35, bunting and dry goods. No. 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38, tallow, soap, oil. No. 39, ship chandlery. No. 40, stationery. No. 41, fire wood.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No. 2, white oak plank. No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber. No. 4, white oak keel pieces and rudder stocks. No. 6, yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 7, yellow pine beams. No. 8, yellow pine mast and spar timber. No. 9, white pine mast timber. No. 10, white pine. No. 11, ash, cypress, white oak boards. No. 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No. 13, locust. No. 14, white ash oars, and hickory bars. No. 15, white oak staves and heading. No. 16, black spruce. No. 18, lignumvitæ. No. 20, composition and copper nails. No. 21, iron. No. 22, spikes, nails. No. 23, lead, zinc, tin. No. 24, pig iron. No. 25. hardware. No. 27, paints, oils, &c. No. 28, flax canvas. No. 29, cotton canvas. No. 30, flax and cotton twine. No. 31, glass. No. 32, leather. No. 33, hose. No 34, brushes. No. 35, bunting and dry goods. No. 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38, tallow, soap, oil. No. 39, ship chandlery. No. 40, stationery. No. 41, fire wood.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No. 2, white oak plank. No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber. No. 6, yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 7, yellow pine beams. No. 8, yellow pine mast and spar timber. No. 10, white pine. No. 11, ash, cypress, white oak boards. No. 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No. 13, locust. No. 14, white ash oars and hickory bars. No. 16, black spruce. No. 18, lignumvitæ. No. 20, composition and copper nails. No. 21, iron. No. 22, spikes, nails. No. 23, lead, zinc, tin. No. 25, hardware. No. 27, paints, oils, &c. No. 28, flax canvas. No. 29, cotton canvas. No. 30, flax and cotton twine. No. 31, glass. No. 32, leather. No. 33, hose. No. 34, brushes. No. 35, bunting and dry goods. No. 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38, tallow, soap, oil. No. 39, ship chandlery. No. 40, stationery. No. 41, fire wood.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 10, white pine. No. 11, ash, cypress, white oak boards. No. 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No. 14, white ash oars and hickory bars. No. 21, iron. No. 22, spikes, nails. No. 23, lead, zinc, tin. No. 24, pig iron. No. 25, hardware. No. 27, paints, oils, &c. No. 31, glass. No. 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38, tallow, soap, oil. No. 39, ship chandlery. No. 43, tank and galley iron. No. 44, chain iron. No. 45, ingot copper. No. 46, moulding sand, straw, &c.

GOSPORT, VIRGINIA.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber. No. 6, yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 8, yellow pine mast and spar timber. No. 10, white pine. No. 11, ash, cypress, elm boards. No. 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No. 13, locust. No. 14, white ash oars and hickory bars. No. 16, black spruce. No. 18, lignumvitæ. No. 20 composition and copper nails. No. 21, iron. No. 22, spikes, nails. No. 23, lead, zinc, tin. No. 25. hardware. No. 27, paints, oils, &c. No. 28, flax canvas. No. 29, cotton canvas. No. 30, flax and cotton twine. No. 31, glass. No. 32, leather. No. 33, hose. No 34, brushes. No. 35, bunting and dry goods. No. 27, pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38, tallow, soap, oil. No. 39, ship chandlery. No. 40, stationery.

June 12, 1856.

## VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

I desire to sell my **FARM**, on the waters of Cane Creek, immediately on the Hickory Nut Turnpike Road, containing

**300 ACRES.**

There is about 40 or 50 acres of BOTTOM LAND, fine creek bottom, in a good state of cultivation; and about 50 or 60 acres of first rate upland under cultivation. Nearly all the ballance is susceptible of cultivation, and is truly No. 1 upland.

On the premises there is a first rate Apple and Peach

**ORCHARD,**

Plums, cherries, and a great many varieties of both late and early Fruit.

There is also on the place one of the best Sulphur Springs in Western Carolina.

Any one wishing to purchase can call on me on the premises, or on Jesse S. Smith at Asheville. Terms of sale liberal.

MOSES SMITH.

June 12th, 1856.

## "Bonnets of Blue"

# STABLES!

THE subscriber is prepared at his Stables to furnish the public with any and every description of riding vehicles, riding horses, &c. He has good

**HACKS,**

Good horses, and attentive drivers, and will spare no labor or expense to render satisfaction. He will convey passengers to any point with speed and safety.

He will also run a regular Tri-Weekly Four Horse Coach between Asheville and the Warm Springs—leaving Asheville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Warm Springs same day at 6, P. M. Leave the Springs every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8, A. M., arrive at Asheville same day at 6, P. M.

Passengers can register their names and pay the fare at either the Eagle or Smith's Hotel.

Stables near my residence.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

Asheville, June 12, 1856. tf

## $400 REWARD.

SOME three years since my negro man,

**Amos,**

absconded, since which time I have been unable to get hold of him. He is about 5 feet 7 to 10 inches high, about twenty eight years old, nearly white, his face freckled, hair inclined to curl at the bottom of his head, eyes hazle or blue. He is a good HARNESS maker, somewhat dissipated in his habits, can read, write and cypher a little, and is no doubt passing himself for a white man.

Amos was raised by Mr. Lewis Dickey, of Spartanburg District, and his wife belongs to Dr. Bivings of Spartanburg. The last certain information I had of him he was in Kanawha county, Va. I believe he is in Western North Carolina or Western Virginia.

I will give Four Hundred Dollars for his confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again.

W. G. NEEL.

Harrisburg, Abbeville Dist., S. C., June 5, 1856.

## Keep it Before the People.

THAT there is just now opening at ASTON'S the largest and best selected stock of pure

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

ever offered to the citizens of Western North Carolina.

He takes pleasure in calling the attention of Physicians and others to his stock, which, having been purchased of the best houses in New York and Philadelphia, are pure, fresh and reliable.

Call and examine for yourselves.

June 5, 1856. tf

## BOOKS, BOOKS.

Green Mountain Boys;
Green Mountain Girls;
Horse Shoe Robinson;
Earth and Man;
Miss Murray's Letters;
Dr. Cumming's Works, (26 volumes;)
Charcoal Sketches;
Pocket Letter Writer;
And many others, too numerous to mention, just received at ASTON'S.

june 5.

## PURE BRANDY,

PORT SHERRY and Maderia Wine, Holland Gin. For medicinal purposes only, for sale at ASTON'S.

june 5, 1856.

## Paper! Paper!

Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at ASTON'S.

june 5, 1856.

## 50.000 Steel Pens,

Assorted. All sizes qualities, prices and manufacturers just received at ASTON'S.

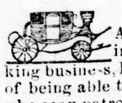
june 5.

## 12 Dozen

Webster's Elementary Spelling Book on hand and ready for distribution, at ASTON'S.

june 5.

## CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.



THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business, Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER.

Asheville, June 6, 1855. tf

## TAKE NOTICE.

Necessity compells me to close up my business, and notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to me, either by note or book account, that settlement must be made by the 15th of July next. After that time I shall, without respect of persons, place all unsettled claims in the hands of an Officer for collection. Attend to this matter, ye who are interested, and save cost.

**MY MARKET HOUSE**

will be open on the 1st of July, and I will be happy to furnish prompt paying customers with the best the country affords, at usual rates.

THOS. GOODLAKE.

June 12, 1856. tf

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

## BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

## More Good Things.

A fresh lot of cheese and crackers, lemons and mackerel, just opening at ASTON'S.

## A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOS. BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate.—Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment of the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L R. HILL,
*Speaker of the House of Commons.*
WARREN WINSLOW,
*Speaker of the Senate.*

State of North Carolina, }
Office of the Secretary of State. }

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856. W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great [L. S.] seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
*Private Secretary.*

Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 6m

M. W. BYTHEWOOD. WM. HENRY SMITH.

## BYTHEWOOD & SMITH,

Brokers, Auction & Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Real Estate, Negroes, Cotton,

FLOUR, GRAIN,

And all manner of

**Produce & Merchandize,**

204 Exchange Row, Richardson Street,

*COLUMBIA, S. C.,*

REFERENCES.

Stenhouse, Allen & Co. }
Wittie & Goodwin, } Charleston.
John A. Crawford, }
Richard Anderson, } Columbia, S. C.
Brawley & Alexander, Chester C. H.
Col. S. N. Stowe, Yorkville, S. C.
Springs & McLeod, Charlotte, N. C.
Michael Brown, Salisbury, N. C.
R. C. Cooke, Concord, N. C.
Dr. W. R. Holt, Lexington, N. C.
Whitfield Walker, Newberry, S. C.
J. Brown, Anderson, S. C.
Gower, Cox & Markley, Greenville, S. C.
Jno. Kyle, Laurens, S. C.

Feb. 21, 1856.

## DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

*ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,*

HAS Just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

**Chemicals, Drugs,**

*Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine*

**Tobacco and Cigars.**

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

*Fine Brandies and Wines,*

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

## NOTICE.

SOME twelve months ago the undersigned gave to L. A. Brigman a note for twenty-five dollars. As said note has been paid, we are determined not to pay it again.

PEAK & HENRY.

Ayril 24, 1856.

## THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

**GOODS**

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

## Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

*Fleming Bros.*

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE'S, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

**FLEMING BRO'S,**
60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, " "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1856. 1y

## Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

## GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

# GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all,* to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH,* and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

## Bring on Your Wool.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old friends and customers that he is still at the old stand on Reems Creek, prepared as heretofore to card their Wool in superior style.

JOHN S. WEAVER.

May 22, 1856.

## 4000 Bushels of Corn,

For sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & Co.

## HO! ALL YE NAKED!

THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers, in such a manner as to give them FITS He prefers working on credit, but rather than be contrary will, on a pinch, take pay down. You who want to look neat and wear a BRAGG coat, are particularly invited to call.

JOHN W. WILSON.

Asheville, April 17, 1856. tf

## REEMS' CREEK SONS OF TEMPERANCE HIGH SCHOOL.

For Males and Females.

THE next session of the above named Institution will commence on Monday, the 5th May, prox., under the management of J. H. CALFEE, late of the Burnsville High School, of whose qualifications it is needless to speak.

Tuition, in the English Branches, ranges from $5 to $10 per session of five months. In the languages, $12.

Great inducements are offered to young gentlemen and ladies, who desire an education.

The Male Department is on the lower floor, and the Female Department on the upper, and kept entirely separate.

Board, including wood, rooms and candles, can be had, in good families, at $1 25 per week.

Let the friends of the school rally to its support.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. S. WEAVER, President.

W. R. BAIRD, Secretary.

Reems' Creek, April 17, 1856. m3

## J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

## THE LAST WARNING!

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Smith & McDowell, closed some time since. This is a final notice to all persons indebted to the firm that the business MUST and SHALL be wound up. Those who do not settle with us immediately, may, without exception, expect to settle with an Officer.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, March 27, 1856. tf

## LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

☞ THOSE Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c. went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at

April 17. ASTON'S.

## Daguerreian Rooms.

**O. M. LEWIS,**

HAVING permanently located himself in Asheville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens and public generally.

Rooms over Aston's Drug and Book Store.

March 13,—tf.

## Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

## Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

## FRESH ARRIVAL!

FOR the season now commencing we have made extensive arrangements to receive **AMPLE SUPPLIES** of all the new and fashionable

# Dry Goods

of the most recent importations; and would call the particular attention of purchasers to the fact that we shall continue the

**LOW PRICE SYSTEM,**

and place our Goods at the very lowest figures, defying competition to outdo us.

**SPRING AND SUMMER.**

Extensive additions will be made to our stock, thereby giving to our customers the advantage of buying the newest Goods at the

**Lowest Possible Prices.**

The success which we have met with in our present system of doing business, has far exceeded anything we had dared to hope for, and trust by adhering to the method of

**SELLING GOODS CHEAP.**

we will meet with a continuation of the favors of our friends, and a call from those whom we have not had the pleasure of seeing.

JAMES M. BLAIR & CO.

Asheville, Feb. 28, 1856. tf

## Tennessee Clover Seed.

FIFTY Bushels Clover Seed, just received, and for sale by

March 13, '56. W. D. RANKIN & Co.

## Notice.

100,000 **GOOD PINE SHINGLES** wanted, for which we will give notes and accounts; or half cash and half goods. We will pay the highest price, and sell the cheapest goods. Call at once, all ye shingle makers, as we wont take more than the above quantity.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

March 27, 1856. 843 tf

## Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

# BLANKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Can be had at this Office.

## Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy
**Dry Goods and Clothing,**
131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

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## SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

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## W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

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## SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

---

## CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.,

**DEALERS IN**

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

**Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.**
April 3, 1856. tf

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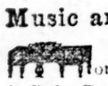
## Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

**Music and Musical Instruments**



NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.
Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

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## GOWER & DAVID,

*General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission*
**MERCHANTS,**
*GREENVILLE, S. C.*

Constantly on hand a good assortment of *GROCERIES*, to sell cheap.
DAVIS N. GOWER, THOS. C. GOWER, J. A DAVID.
Greenville, August 30, 1855.

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## J. T. GIBSON,

*ATTORNEY AT LAW,*
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
June 28, 1855.

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## G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

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## David Coleman,

*Attorney at Law,*
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

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## DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
## DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.
Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

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## M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
**ASHEVILLE, N. C.**

January 11, 1855. t

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## E. J. ASTON,

DEALER IN

# BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

**DRUGS, MEDICINES,**
PERFUMERY, CONFECTIONERY,
FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.

**Main Street, Asheville, N. C.**

TAKES pleasure in informing the citizens of Western North Carolina, that he intends keeping on hand a full assortment of every thing in his line. Being permanently located at the old stand of Dr. Hilliard, and determined to meet the wants of the public, he confidently solicits the patronage of the public, feeling assured that he will be able to render satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage.

Orders and prescriptions for Medicines carefully attended to, at all hours.

Having a general assortment of BOOKS, he solicits an examination by Teachers and the public generally.

Feb. 7, 1856. 335 tf

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## For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.
*W.* D. RANKIN & Co.

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## The Cottage House.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Travelling community and Transient Boarders. Its location is between the Furman University and the Depot; being within 250 yards of the former and 100 of the latter. Those having business at the University, and especially those traveling on the Railroad, will find this House a great convenience in two respects: the risk of being left, as the shrill whistle, 30 minutes before the departure of the train, has a waking influence upon unaccustomed ears, and a few steps will bring them to the Depot. Their baggage sent to or brought from this place free of charge. Give my House a trial, which I intend to make my best advertisement.

WILLIAM DARBY.
Greenville, S. C., Feb. 21, 1856. eowe

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## BARGAINS BARGAINS!

**James M. Blair & Co.**

ARE now receiving, and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of every style of

## GOODS,

suitable to this market. One of the firm has just returned from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, where he selected with great care an entire new stock of the most desirable Goods to be found in those cities; and having made his purchases early in the season, he was enabled to avail himself of the newest and best styles of Goods to be found. Buying at cash prices and selling for cash, they feel confident that the heading of this advertisement is the "truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and they invite the community at large to come and judge for themselves. They can, in an advertisement only call attention to a few things, as compared with their general stock. Among them,

## Groceries.

Sugar, coffee, salt, molasses, rice, fish, pepper, ginger, spice, cheese, tobacco, snuff, indigo, madder, &c.

## Dry Goods.

Every variety and style of bleached and brown shirting and sheetings; brown and bleached drills; osnaburgs; bed ticking; linseys; calicos, muslins; de lains; worsted plaids; merenos; alpacas; rich black and fancy silks; ginghams; laces; cloths; cassimers; vestings; Ken. janes; tweeds, kerseys; gloves; blankets; cot., linen and silk handkerchiefs; flannels; suspenders; sewing silk; spool thread; floss; assorted yarn; crewel; Irish linen; cambrics; and just whatever else is wanted in this line.

*DRUGS AND MEDICINES.*

All the assorted Drugs to cure all the diseases "that flesh is heir to." Sweet and castor oil; turpentine; varnishes; paints; salts; brushes; glass; putty; soaps; hair oil; logwood; cigars; and perfumery of every description.

## Boots and Shoes.

An assortment never surpassed in this market, will be constantly kept on hand—being determined to keep up the *under-standing* of the community at all hazards. Come, then, and examine the ladies, gentlemen, girls, boys, misses, children, and infant's slippers, ties, pumps, gaiters, bootees, buskins; goat, morocco, kip and calf shoes; boots of every style; Miles boots and ladies shoes; together with a full stock of sole and upper leather; shoe thread, &c.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c.

Their style of hats, caps, bonnets, &c., is perfect; children, boys and girls, men and women, may all get what is '*just suited to their mind*" by calling in, from a ten cent palm leaf to a five dollar Broadway beaver! Palm leaf, straw, leghorn, panama, wool, fur, silk, plush, velvet—*everything!*

*HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.*

Iron; steel; nails; axes; shovels; spades; trace chains; drawing chains; drawing knives; saws; files; augers; chissels; locks; screws; hinges; butts; latches; spoons; scissors; knives and forks; shears, pocket and pen knives; squares; compasses; dividers; tea kettles; smoothing irons; and-irons; bridle bits; stirrups; shoe knives; candle-sticks; coffee mills; double bladed barlows; and all other such warlike instruments as are usually kept in this line.

## CLOTHING.

Their stock of ready made clothing consists of pants, vests, shirts, drawers; over, dress and frock coats; sacktees and talmas, varying in price from fifty cents to twenty dollars. Ye that wish the outer man adorned as becometh the character of fashionable gentlemen, at prices as yet unequalled in Western Carolina, give us a call. Tailors, stand aside, for we intend to give the people "fits" without medicine, sickness, depression and prostration!

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Saddles, bridles, harness, fancy baskets, toys, rich carpeting, table covers, stationary, spun yarn, crockery ware, pins, needles, carpet bags, and all those other little notions that one forgets till they are gone. All are here.
Asheville, October 4, 1855.

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*Just Published, by the*
## HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
*PHILADELPHIA.*

**Report on Spermatorrhœa,** or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, with an account of the errors and deceptions of Quacks, and valuable Advice to the Afflicted, by GEO. R. CALHOUN, M. D., Consulting Surgeon of the Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa., a benevolent Institution established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." A copy of the above Report will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on the receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Address DR GEO. R. CALHOUN, No. 2 South NINTH St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Feb. 14, 1856—6m.

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## Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

**Furniture,**

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

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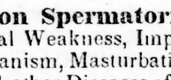
## Tri-Weekly Line of Four Horse Post Coaches.



From Asheville to Salisbury.

Through in 36 Hours! Connecting with the North Carolina Railroad. Passengers can take the Trains North or South.

HAVING purchased the Line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good horses and experienced and accommodating drivers; also with new Concord two horse Coaches.

After the 15th of March we will leave Asheville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, connecting at Morganton with my Line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Route in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, *Contractor.*
Morganton, Feb. 28, 1856. m6

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BLANK WARRANTS
Neatly printed, for sale at this Office.

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## ASHEVILLE
**Mutual Insurance Company,**

HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure.

Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life,—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.

All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.

It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

*James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams, M. Patton, A. B. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgin, C. Moore, J. D. Hyman, W. W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee, J. R. Osborne.*

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
C. N. CANDLER, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

All communications should be addressed to
J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*
Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

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EVERY BODY ought to call at Aston's and look through, if they want to see the largest and best assorted stock of Books and Stationery ever offered to the people of Buncombe. Among his Books may be found the following, beside many others too numerous to mention:

Mrs. Lea's Cookery;
Ten Nights in a Bar Room;
Ruth Hall;
Rural Hours;
Napoleon and his Marshalls;
Old Guard of Napoleon;
Swallow Barn;
Fables of Æsop;
Pilgrim's Progress;
Giles' Lectures;
What Not;
Myrtle Wreath;
Fern Leaves;
Fudge Doings;
Sacred Scenes and Characters;
Flush Times in Alabama and Mississippi;
Wolfert's Roost;
Life of Horace Greeley;
Baxter's Saint's Rest;
Laws of Life, by Miss E. Blackwell, M. D.;
Walters 200 Designs for Cottages & Villas;
Modern Builder's Guide;
Benigamins' Architect;
Builder's Companion;
American Cottage Builder.

Feb. 14.

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## BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

**Smithing Business,**

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
March 20, 1856.—1y

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## TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new **TAILORING SHOP,** in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that, from a long experience at his trade, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.
March 20, 1856—tf.

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## VALUABLE
## LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous of removing to the west, offers for sale his

**Desirable Land.**

Lying on the waters of Turkey Creek, fifteen miles west of Asheville, Buncombe county, N. C. There are 839 Acres, lying together. About 65 acres are under cultivation, and the remainder all well timbered and watered.—Fully one half of it is susceptible of cultivation, and the remainder of it is one of the best

STOCK RANGES

in the State.

To those who desire to engage in the business of Stock Raising, this farm presents facilities and advantages but seldom found.

Those who desire to purchase are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Terms liberal.

JAMES SWAIM.
Turkey Creek, March 6, 1856. m6

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## FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT near the College, owned by the subscriber. Persons desirous of purchasing will call upon W. W. McDowell, from whom they can learn terms, &c. J. M. CARLISLE.
November 22, 1855. 3m.
Spectator please copy 3 months, and hand bill to Mr. McDowell.

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THE LARGEST variety of Stationery ever opened in this place, can be seen by calling at ASTON'S.

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## COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF LITERARY BOARD,
Raleigh, April 23, 1856.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund, having made Distribution of said Fund for the first six months of the year 1856, among the several Counties of the State for Common Schools, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the amount set apart for each County.

These amounts will be paid on compliance with the provisions of law relative to the same, at the Treasury Department of the State.

The Counties of Jackson, Madison, Yadkin, Polk, Harnett and Wilson, will receive their respective portions out of the amounts distributed to the Counties out of which they were respectively formed.

THOMAS BRAGG,
*Pres't ex-officio of Literary Board*

| COUNTIES. | FED. POP. | DIS. SHARE. |
|---|---|---|
| Alamance, | 10,166 | $1219 92 |
| Alexander, | 5,003 | 600 36 |
| Anson, | 10,756 | 1290 72 |
| Ashe, | 8,539 | 1024 68 |
| Beaufort, | 11,746 | 1305 92 |
| Bertie, | 9,973 | 1196 76 |
| Bladen, | 8,024 | 962 88 |
| Brunswick, | 5.651 | 714 12 |
| Buncombe, | 12,338 | 1480 56 |
| Burke, | 6,919 | 830 28 |
| Cabarrus, | 8,674 | 1040 88 |
| Caldwell, | 5,836 | 700 32 |
| Camden, | 5,174 | 620 88 |
| Carteret, | 6,208 | 744 96 |
| Caswell, | 12,161 | 1459 32 |
| Catawba, | 8,234 | 983 08 |
| Chatham, | 16,055 | 1926 60 |
| Cherokee, | 6,703 | 804 36 |
| Chowan, | 5,252 | 630 24 |
| Cleveland, | 9,697 | 1163 64 |
| Columbus, | 5,308 | 636 96 |
| Craven, | 12,329 | 1476 48 |
| Cumberland, | 17,723 | 2126 76 |
| Currituck, | 6,257 | 750 84 |
| Davidson, | 14,123 | 1694 76 |
| Davie, | 6,998 | 839 76 |
| Duplin, | 11,111 | 1333 32 |
| Edgecombe, | 13,770 | 1652 40 |
| Forsythe, | 10,627 | 1275 25 |
| Franklin, | 9 510 | 1151 20 |
| Gaston, | 7,228 | 867 36 |
| Gates, | 6,878 | 825 36 |
| Granville, | 17.303 | 2076 36 |
| Greene, | 5,320 | 628 52 |
| Guilford, | 18,480 | 2217 60 |
| Halifax, | 13,007 | 1560 84 |
| Harnett, | | |
| Haywood, | 6,607 | 828 84 |
| Henderson, | 6,883 | 825 96 |
| Hertford, | 6,656 | 798 72 |
| Hyde, | 6,685 | 790 20 |
| Iredell, | 13,062 | 1567 44 |
| Jackson, | | |
| Johnston, | 11,861 | 1423 32 |
| Jones, | 3,935 | 472 20 |
| Lenoir, | 6,182 | 741 84 |
| Lincoln, | 6,624 | 830 88 |
| Madison, | | |
| McDowell, | 5,741 | 688 92 |
| Macon, | 6,169 | 750 28 |
| Martin, | 6,961 | 835 32 |
| Mecklenburg, | 11,724 | 1406 88 |
| Montgomery, | 6,163 | 739 56 |
| Moore, | 8,552 | 1026 26 |
| Nash, | 9.034 | 1085 08 |
| New Hanover, | 14,236 | 1708 32 |
| Northampton, | 10.731 | 1287 72 |
| Onslow, | 7,040 | 844 80 |
| Orange, | 14 957 | 1794 84 |
| Pasquotank, | 7,708 | 924 96 |
| Perquimans, | 6,030 | 723 60 |
| Person, | 8,825 | 1059 00 |
| Pitt, | 10,745 | 1289 40 |
| Polk, | | |
| Randolph, | 15,176 | 1811 12 |
| Richmond, | 7,936 | 752 32 |
| Robeson, | 11,080 | 1329 60 |
| Rockingham, | 12,363 | 1483 56 |
| Rowan, | 12,329 | 1479 48 |
| Rutherford, | 12.388 | 1286 56 |
| Sampson, | 12,311 | 1477 32 |
| Stanly, | 6,348 | 751 76 |
| Stokes, | 8,490 | 1028 80 |
| Surry, | 17,643 | 2117 16 |
| Tyrrell, | 4,452 | 534 24 |
| Union, | 9,258 | 1110 96 |
| Wake, | 21,123 | 2534 76 |
| Warren, | 10,366 | 1243 92 |
| Washington, | 4,780 | 573 60 |
| Watauga, | 3;348 | 401 76 |
| Wayne, | 11,478 | 1377 26 |
| Wilkes, | 11,642 | 1397 04 |
| Wilson, | | |
| Yadkin, | | |
| Yancey, | 8,068 | 968 16 |
| | 753,542 | $90,425 04 |

May 15, 1856—w3w.

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## TOWN PROPERTY
## FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property, whereon he now lives, in the south end of Asheville. The lot contains about one acre and a half. On it is a good dwelling house, out buildings, and a fine carriage shop. Call and examine for yourself.

JAMES SMITH.
Asheville, mar20tf.

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## TO SMOKERS.

HAVE you any inclination to smoke a good cigar? If so, call in at
Mar20tf ASTON'S.

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## 1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.
March 20, 1856.—tf

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**Flour,** by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by
W. D. RANKIN & Co.

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LANDRETH'S genuine Garden Seeds, just opened at ASTON'S.

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DO YOU want a lot of pretty books for "the little ones at home?" If so, call at ASTON'S.
Feb. 14.

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## CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of excellent CLOVER SEED, just received, and for sale, at $12 per bushel, cash.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.
Feb. 28, 1856. tf

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## R. R. R.
# LIFE AND DEATH.

THE MYSTERIES OF

**Disease laid open to the People.**

*Health is the Principle of Life: Disease is the Principle of Death.—The R. R. R. Remedies possess the Great Power to secure to the Human System Health and Long Life, and to Free the Human Family from Pains, Aches, and all Bodily Infirmities.—The Art of Preserving Health and the Method of Curing Disease by the R. R. R.'S.*

## Radway's Ready Relief

Is to be used in all cases where there is pain.—The moment it is applied externally, or taken internally, it will allay the most torturing aches, pains, cramps, spasms, burns, scalds, &c., quicker than Morphine, Chloroform, Veratrine, or any other anodyne or remedy that has ever been used by medical men. It is safer than these dangerous remedies. The public will bear in mind that Chloroform, Morphine, Opium, &c., only stifle the pain by stupifying the senses, so that the perceptive faculties loose the power of feeling, and that after the influence of these narcotics have passed from the system—the pain again breaks forth with its terrible pangs, with renewed violence.—Radway's Ready Relief stops the pain and removes the cause of the disease that occasions it; it infuses new life into the weak and diseased parts. It braces up the nerves, and establishes in the system a reaction of health and strength in place of pain weakness and disease. As a counter irritant, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the surface of the body, where there is inflamation or congestion, it will instantly scatter the congested blood, equalizes the circulation, and in a few minutes the most excruciating pains are removed. This may be seen in cases of Lumbago, Gout, and Rheumatism in their most terrible forms, where an application of Radway's Ready Relief will restore the patient to ease and comfort.

*Crippled with Rheumatism, Arm and Leg perished—No hopes of his recovery—Timely use of R. R. R.—A wonderful Cure.—Letter from I. Huddlestone.*

RAPIDS PARISH, LA., June 10th, 1855.—*Messrs. Radway & Co.:* Radway's Relief has cured Peter May of Rheumatism, when there was no hope of his ever recovering. I heard of his situation and I sent for him. His right arm and leg was all perished. He had no use of them at all; but by the use of your medicine, in two months he was carrying the mail from Cherryville to Burr's Ferry. I objected. He said he must do something for a living. It has been fourteen months since he was cured. He is now well, and is working on his farm, and the whole cost of his cure for your medicine was five dollars.—ISAAC HUDDLESTONE.

*RADWAY'S REGULATORS.*

We here direct the attention of the public to our newly discovered remedy—*Radway's Regulators;* they possess the great curative properties of a purgative, cathartic, aperient, sudorific, antidyspeptic, corrector and regulator of the system. They are in fact the only perfect purgative or cathartic remedy that has ever been discovered or given to the world. Radway's Regulators will answer a better purpose than Calomel or Mercury, without entailing on the system the terrible injuries of these baneful drugs. They are in the form of Pills, elegantly coated with gum, perfectly tasteless, and can be taken without sickening or nauseating the patient. They are to be used in all cases when the system is out of order, or under the influence of disease. One or two doses of Radway's Regulators has frequently checked the progress of the most terrible diseases, and restored the system to health and regularity.

They establish new and improved principles in Medicine, and secure the great and important power of regulating to a healthy, natural and harmonious action, each and every organ in the body. This great controlling power has never formed any part of the properties of the popular Cathartic, Vegetable or Indian Purgative Pills, that have ever been in use. Radway's Regulators rid the system from disease and restore the human body to health, on an entirely different principle to the weakening, sickening and griping method of the common cathartic and purgative pills.

One or two of Radway's Regulators will remove the cause that occasions pain or sickness, or an irregular or unnatural action or condition of the organs of the body, quicker, more effectual, and with less trouble to the patient than six or ten of the common cathartic or purgative pills. The moment Radway's Regulators are taken into the system afflicted with disease, their equalizing efficacy begins; they search out the elements of disease wherever it may be seated; they act upon the whole surface of the intestines and bowels, attracting the foul and morbid humors from the blood, glands, secreting vessels, and expelling these seeds of disease from the body, restoring a healthy and regular action to the Liver, Bowels, Pancreas, Heart, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, and all other Viscera.

☞ *THE BOWELS*—All of the common pills of the day, called Vegetable, Indian, Cathartic, &c., claim that they cure disease by purging from the bowels. This is as far as they go—they act upon the bowels by irritating the mucuous membrane and thus obtain an evacuation in the same manner as the bowels are moved by eating something that disagrees with the system. This is truly an unnatural method of restoring the system to health, by swallowing pills that disagrees with and irritates it. Those who have taken these common pills are well aware of the weak and debilitated condition their systems are left in. After the scouring operation of these drastic purgatives is over, the bowels are sore and feeble, and again become costive and bound up. Hence arise dyspepsia, and a host of diseases. Radway's Regulators never leave the bowels in a costive condition, or occasion pain or weariness in their operation.

**No. I.**

*Diseases and complaints caused by Exposure and Atmospherical changes, over which Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Regulators possess the most remarkable curative powers, and which will readily yield to the R. R. treatment.*

☞ *COLDS AND FEVERS.*—When the system is first seized with a sudden cold, or a fever sets in—a dose of from three to six of Radway's Regulators should be taken; this is all the medicine, at this stage of the disease, that is required. In a few hours the system will be restored to sound health. But if the cold and fever is neglected, and coughs, headaches, colds, chills, pains and aches in the limbs, joints, muscles, bones, side and back, sore throat, hoarseness, difficult breathing, follows the cold and fever—then Radway's Ready Relief should be applied externally, and a good dose of the Regulators taken. As soon as the Relief is applied a reaction will take place, and in a few hours the patient will be free from all pain or annoyance.

If these signs of the presence of disease in the system are unnoticed, and violent fevers break out, in the form of Bilious, Typhoid Scarlet, Ship Fever and other malignant fevers, such as Pneumonia, Lung Fever and Brain Fever, a more rigid treatment becomes necessary. The Regulators should be given every four hours, in large doses of from four to six, until free and copious discharges from the bowels are obtained. The Relief applied will produce a salutary effect upon the skin, and, taken in water, will abate the fever.

If inflammations or congestions take place, Radway's Regulators and Ready Relief should be taken in large doses. A cure will quickly follow their use. In cases of Biliousness or Malignant Bilious Fever, or Bilious Pneumonia, Radway's Regulators, given in full doses, and the whole surface of the body bathed with Radway's Ready Relief, will effectually and speedily cure the patient.

☞ *IF RHEUMATISM*, attacking the joints and limbs, inflicting its terrible piercing pangs of pain with merciless rapidity—changing about from joint to joint and from limb to limb, Lumbago, Neuralgia, or Gout afflicts you, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the parts where the pain is felt, will quickly relieve you from its excruciating pangs. Radway's Regulators will expel from the intestines all irritating and corrupt humors.

SMALL POX—SCARLET FEVER—MEASLES.

Radway's Ready Relief is not only a cure for these infectious maladies, but will prevent those who use the Ready Relief and Regulators against the infection.

*We have known the R. R. Relief rid whole neighborhoods of the infection of Small Pox and Scarlet Fever. We have likewise known ship-masters who have saved the lives of their crews and passengers, and entirely driven away the Small Pox and Ship Fever from their vessels, by sprinkling the Ready Relief through their infected ships. It is astonishing what happy effects the Ready Relief will have if freely sprinkled in places where these contagious and infectious poisons prevail.*

We will guarantee that if those who are now suffering with fever and ague, or its effects, will place their systems under the influence of Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators, to cure them entirely of this distressing malady, and to free them from the fever of ague that is now lingering in their systems, and to render their bodies ague proof against renewed attacks. Those now suffering from Enlargement of the Spleen, Engorgements of the Liver, and orther organic enlargements, are promised speedy deliverance from their miseries by the R. R. Relief and Regulators.

We now direct the attention of the public to our second great discovery for the cure of chronic diseases.

**No. II.**

*R. R. RESOLVENT.*

HUMORS—CHRONIC DISEASES.

Diseases that have been lingering in the system for a length of time, tainting the blood with impurities and covering the body with sores and ulcers; diseases inherited by hereditary descent, or contracted by inoculation, or transmitted by other diseases; over all of which said diseases and disorders in this second class,

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

Possesses the most positive curative powers.

THIS ALL POWERFUL REMEDY

Has performed miracles in the way of cures. It has made persons sound and whole, whose flesh was one mass of corruption, and who were so disfigured by disease as to render them objects repulsive to the sight.

HUMORS—BAD BLOOD.

Chronic Diseases, Scrofulous and Syphilitic Complaints, Consumption, and other affections of the Lungs and Throat, Indurations and Organic Enlargements, Chronic Rheumatism, Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Dolereux, White Swelling, Tumors, Ulcers, Hip Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Rickets, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint,

AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES.

The moment a dose of the Resolvent is taken into the system infected with disease, the patient experiences the most delightful sensations, for new life is coursing through every vein and tissue of the body—enriching and purifying the blood—and casting out all morbid, corrupt and loathsome humors.

The Renovating Resolvent is a positive cure for all chronic complaints. It has made whole and sound patients who had suffered the most terrible torture disease could inflict upon the system.—Let those who have tried other treatments and are still uncured, give the Resolvent a trial—it will cure you. ☞ Price one dollar per bottle.

RADWAY & CO.,
162 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold in Asheville by SMITH & McDOWELL, and by Druggists, Merchants, and Storekeepers everywhere. [Feb. 7, 1856. 6m

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THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.
April 3. tf

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FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.
April 3. tf

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## And He Said---Write! Write!

THERE is nothing so important as to WRITE what you do WRITE RIGHT—and in order that your WRITING may be done RIGHT, look RIGHT, and read RIGHT, you ought RIGHT away to secure one of those Super Extra Gold Pens, just received RIGHT from Philadelphia, and which are being sold RIGHT fast and at RIGHT low figures, at ASTON'S.
April 10—tf

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## Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

**TIN WARE,**

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.
Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

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HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.
Mar20tf

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## Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.
April 17.

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## Important to the Afflicted.

DR. JAMES A. CLOPTON, who has, for a number of years, been successful in curing Cancers, Ulcers, Tumors, Sore Legs, &c., offers to Druggists, Doctors, and Farmers, or any that may be afflicted, every remedy in use, for such diseases. He will give his own remedies, together with all other remedies in use, with a correct diagnosis of all such as will yield to treatment, for the small sum of $20. Address.

JAMES A. CLOPTON,
St. Louis, Missouri.

P. S.—Persons purchasing Dr. Clopton's remedies, will not be permitted to give them to others. Remittances of $100 have frequently been made for an ounce box of the ointment.

CERTIFICATES.

Wilson's Depot, South Side R. R., Va.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that my cancer is entirely well. Your ointment proved invaluable. I used it according to your directions and soon it took effect, and my cancer was removed; and I am now, to all human appearances, perfectly well. I wish you may meet with great success in your practice.

Yours, very respectfully,
THOMAS HOBBS.

Nottaway Co., Va., Feb. 2, 1855.

Oct. 11, 1855.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: My wife's breast is about as it was when I wrote to you last. From my description of it to you, you think you have an infallible remedy for it.

Enclosed, I send you a check of $100 on Petersburg bank. Please send me the medicine.

Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE W. REDD.

Pine Hall, N. C., Jan. 15 1856.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I received a letter from you not long since, requesting me to send you the money that I was to give you for curing my daughter Martha. I herein enclose you the half of a hundred dollar bill; and when I hear from you, that you have received this, I will send you the remaining half.

My daughter is improving very much; and we think, and are in great hopes of her final recovery.

As soon as you receive this, write to me.

Yours, very respectfully,
A. W. ROBERTSON.

March 27, 1856—tf.

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FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.